

One Dollar a square for the first week, and
Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter.
Shorter notices on this will make a square—
Advertisements made in favor of standing mat-
ter as follows:—

3 lines	6 lines	12 lines
One square, \$3.50	One square, \$5.50	One square, \$8.00
Two squares, 7.00	Two squares, 10.00	Two squares, 14.00
Three squares, 10.00	Three squares, 15.00	Three squares, 20.00

When directions are not given how often
to insert an advertisement, it will be publish-
ed until ordered out.

Poetry.

Under the Violets.

Her hands are cold, her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies.
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees, with hugest limb,
Shall wheel their circling shadows round,
To make the scorching sun-light dim,
That drenches the greenness from the ground—
And drop their dead leaves on her mound.

Whose o'er their longings the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, rippling in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel voice of spring,
That trills beneath an April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When turning round their dial track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black—
The crickets—sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rosettes of the trees,
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dead they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies—
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kipling blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender heart,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

Communication.

THE OAKS, N. C., Jan. 10, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:

As a friend of ours says, "I have no ideas on hand worthy of being 'Expressed,'" and yet as I am under a promise to send you some random lines sometimes, I must c'en address myself to my task. A few weeks ago, during Christmas and New Year, topics were more plenty than even gifts. By the way did you issue a *Carrier's Address*? I had taken my departure before the day came round—but surely Linnet or Ernest or Ned, or P. C. C., or D. C. H., might have prepared one. One principal reason of my writing, is, to remind them all that they should not forget old friends, either those who read or those who print their paper; and that, tho' it has grown older and mayhap wiser, tho' it has grown in size and donned a new coat, tho' it has extended the circle of its acquaintance, and attained a position among *News-papers*; still its broad hand is extended to meet old friends and bid them a kindly welcome. I know you will endorse this sentiment Messrs. Editors, how ever you may shake your heads at some of my random thoughts.

But of my visit to your goodly town some short time since, I saw and heard much that pleased me, and only one thing that displeased me, but being a lady, I could not pry into any wrong places if any such exist—However, I did pass by two Ten Pin Alleys, and one Grog shop. Shall I tell you what I did not like? I am almost afraid—but I will, when we walk the streets with me not object to a gentlemanly glance of admiration, or recognition; we can even excuse a broad stare of admiration—but when we distinctly perceive that we are the subjects of a whispered remark, and when we are by no means sure from the expression of either face that the remark is complimentary, it causes a painful flush of indignation, which, while it may improve our looks by no means improves our tempers. These remarks apply to street and Church door loungers! Otherwise I am disposed to consider the gentlemen of Statesville as very agreeable and very attentive—I made some pleasant acquaintances of both sexes, and enjoyed the hospitalities of several very agreeable families.

By the way again; it is amusing sometimes, to ill-natured persons annoying, to see what a sensation the College girls excite when they make their appearance abroad. If it is useless for a lady in, or out of her teens, to expect to retain the eye or ear of her cavalier while they are passing in procession. If she is amiable she will look and admire too, if otherwise her gaze will be apt to hear the impatient exclamation, "Those forward school girls!" Let them never *deserve* this, but remember that a soft voice and gentle manner, will win regard without the aid of beauty—while no amount of beauty can atone for a forward, rude, or boisterous manner.

That College is a most beautiful building, and the view from the Observatory very fine. The Trustees have been very fortunate in their selection of Teachers, and I trust it is now fairly established in public favor. As a Southern Presbyterian school, with able and efficient teachers, and with terms so low as to be within the reach of all, it has many claims.

I do not know a village any where that has improved so much in a short time as Statesville. Let it not be, as is too often the case, that the means and temptations to evil will keep pace with the business and spirit of improvement. By the way, once more, I speak of improvements, cannot your City fathers be persuaded to make some possible *improvements* across some of your streets, and more particularly across some of your side-walks? You gentlemen cannot sympathize with us unless you have wives or daughters—but do try to imagine the consternation we feel when we examine our *best dress* after going to church some Sunday. It is useless to inveigh against the fashion of very long dresses. We humble individuals can't change that, and besides "better be out of the world than out of the fashion." If I would particularize one walk more than another, it is one of those leading directly to the Presbyterian Church. But my sheet is full, so with New Year, good wishes for you and yours I conclude. An Rev.

Miscellaneous.

Way of the World.

BY F. D. GAGE.

'Mother,' said Harrison, as he spoke with earnestness, 'to a woman who respects herself, a kitchen is as safe a place as a parlor; it is not the trade that gives dignity to a man or woman—but the man or woman that should give dignity to the trade. If kitchen work is actually so disgraceful, why did you ever go into your kitchen?—Why did you, a Christian woman and mother, ever let the child of another mother go there?'

'Why, my son, I don't think kitchen work disgraceful—you know I don't,' replied Mrs. Grey, excitedly; 'but you know how all ladies feel about it. I can't control public opinion, and some how there is a kind of reproach attached to hired girls, and it's useless for me to attempt to get society right in that matter. There are too many kitchen girls who are not intelligent and upright, and I suppose that is the reason they stand so low.'

'Exactly so; but where a good girl, one in every way worthy, makes it her choice of business, and does, day by day, the same work that you have done for years, is it right, is it just for you to withdraw your kindness from her, because unworthy women have done the same work? It is the heart that people carry into labor itself, that degenerates.'

Mrs. Grey knew her son was right, but yet she was not quite willing, or had not moral courage to acknowledge her error; so, waiving his argument, she replied:

'Why did she, knowing all these things, refuse all other modes of living? I should have thought she would have had more respect for us.'

'I tell you, mother, Kate had respect, and honor for us, and for herself. You offered her a home. It would have been a home of dependence, and the world would have said—'Shame on Kate, she is fishing for a husband.' Mrs. Preston would have her sewing, but she knew that a sedentary life would not agree with her, and she preferred health to a false respectability. Father offered her a school—

'And she ought to have taken it,' replied Mrs. Grey, tartly; 'there was no dependence or sedentary life in that.'

'Let us see about that, too. Mr. Boyd ten years ago, was the wealthiest farmer in P——. He was sent to the State Legislature, as well as to Congress, drank his wine and believed like thousands of others, that he could not fall, and like thousands of others he was mistaken, as I fear my dear mother, one we love will be, ere many days pass, if he does not take heed. The sons, following the example of the father, fell also—money went through their hands like water. Meantime, Mrs. Boyd, almost broken hearted, to save Kate's feelings, sent her off to school, the time I went to college—She remained three years, and then returned, to find her father a drunkard, not, property all gone, and her brothers gone to California, where, probably, they have ended their days, as she does not hear from them. Her mother died very soon, and her father having no check, put an end to his miserable existence by delirium tremens. Kate's early life was free from care—she was the child of wealth: her school days gave her no chance of learning to be useful and at ease in a house. She felt that every woman should, if possible, be a good housekeeper, as she had reason to hope she would one day be, for from my boyhood up, with your consent, too, mother, she has had the promise of being my housekeeper, and so she resolved to engage that work which would best fit her for the place she expected to occupy. And it is you, mother, that would advise me to desert her, because she is struggling to prepare herself for duty?'

'Well, I don't know; it does seem hard; but still, Harrison, I somehow don't like the idea of your marrying a kitchen girl.'

'It is strange,' said young Grey, pacing the floor back and forth, and in an almost angry mood, 'that this abominable prejudice has taken such fast hold of the minds of all women. You, mother, of all others, to talk thus of the few and stunted callings opened to women, to make this one, which is more important and indispensable than all the others, and upon which more of the happiness, health, comfort and prosperity of a household depends, disreputable, seems to me to be the height of inconsistency. Half the married women in the State are kitchen women, for somebody's establishment, and often work more hours, and harder and faster, when supported by a husband, and for less wages, too, than when they were kitchen girls on their own hook. It has always been a wonder to me that women may so oppress their own sex. A man may work at any trade he pleases, if after his work is done, he puts on his aristocrat coat, and behaves, and is in heart a gentleman; and the world at large recognize him as such. But education, talent, beauty, grace, nor goodness,

can wash the brand from the brow of the kitchen girl.
'Your love for Kate, my son, makes you see things so strangely.'

'No, mother; my love for Kate makes me see things truly. Love is a great sharpener of the eyesight. If the fashionable and talented Charles Preston was to desert our dear Mary, simply because I choose to marry the girl of my heart, and Mary was made to suffer, as we know she would, your love my mother, for the sufferer, would open your eyes to the wrong, and we should condemn without stint, the baseness of the action. If Kate and Julia Preston were equal in point of wealth and position, now, mother, which would you rather have me bring home as a daughter?'

'Well,' said Mrs. Grey, composedly, 'Kate was always a favorite of mine.'

'And still you urge me to give up the favorite, and wed wealth and position; making the bride only a kind of appendage to the rest.'

'I know it does seem wrong in theory; but yet it does seem to me you had better give up Kate.'

'Give up my happiness and honor, because you can't brave public opinion. Oh, mother, after all your teachings, to advise me to such a step—'

'Well, it is the way of the world.'

The door bell rang and the conversation was interrupted. Company was announced, and Harrison slipped out upon the street, to quiet his perturbed spirits in the moonlight.

'The way of the world,' he muttered, as he passed to and fro, before the elegant mansion that now made his home. 'My father makes it a boast that he was once a poor man, and has worked his way up from poverty to wealth, by his own energy and prudence. Yes, he makes it his boast; but after all, I think it's more luck or good fortune, or perhaps we may say, the unexplained growth of this great country, than anything else, that has given us our position. Little dreamed he, when he bought his farm here, that twenty years would increase its value one hundred fold. Then he looked upon farmer Boyd as superior, and was delighted when his boy played hide and seek in the summer moonlight with the Congressman's daughter. And mother, too, how much pains she took. Bah! and now, that misfortune hath fallen on the household, and Kate, the gentle Kate, strong in the purity of her own nature, is doing the very thing that father and mother have all their life long taught me was right and proper and praiseworthy, I am called upon to act the paltroof and forsake her. Oh! it is strange how deeply rooted is this prejudice against female labor, and particularly household labor, in the hearts of our American people—from the haughtiest aristocrat of us all, (I say us, for we lovingly profess to be a band of brothers), who traces his proud blood back to some offshoot of nobility, down to the ignorant booby whose father was a coal heaver, and who by some sudden freak of fortune has grown to a millionaire. Through every branch of society to its most minute ramifications, is this feeling found. Vice itself, if it happened to be a fashion, is not so noxious as hard labor, to the mushroom aristocracy of "Republican America." "Heaven save the mark," what Republicans we are! But I'll not budge—not I! I'll marry Kate—God bless her, in spite of them; and there is another thing I must do, (and a dark shade came over the brow of the young man,) I must save Mary from Preston, or I must save Charles Preston from his wife.'

As this thought glared through his mind, his ear caught the sound of a familiar laugh through an opened door, from an inner room of a fashionable saloon that he was passing. Though not a frequenter of such places, he stepped in, and enquired for Preston, and was ushered without ceremony into the presence of his friend. Lounging in a recess, half concealed by the heavy drapery, with his head resting against the shoulder of a dashing belle of the city, upon whom rumor had already fastened dark suspicions, but whose father's wealth and influence, still kept up on the top of the wave of gentility, was the lover of his pure minded sister. Before them stood the wine bottles, and they only waited for their oysters to commence their evening's dissipation. Oh, fatal lures, are the oysters and ice cream saloons, with all their elegance and show; too often, but the gilded doors that usher the young, unsuspecting, and thoughtless, into dens of deeper and darker intemperance and crime.

Preston started, colored, but collecting himself, instantly sprang quickly to his feet and gave Harrison a kindly grasp of the hand, and a warm welcome—inviting him to be seated and partake with them, at the same time ordering another dish of oysters and another bottle.

'Not for me, not for me, remonstrated young Grey; 'I never drink wine under any circumstances, and seldom eat oysters, except at my regular meals, so excuse me. I heard your merry laugh, and just called in to ask the news. Have you got through with that railroad case?'

A dark scowl flitted over the features of both the beau and belle;

without giving Preston time to reply to Grey's question the lady replied with affected pertness: 'Not drunk wine, Mr. Grey? How very queer; not a teetotaler, I hope!'

'Yes; a teetotaler. I drink no beverage stronger than pure water.'

'La me. I don't believe water was ever made to drink, it's so insipid.'

'May-be Miss Leland, to those who indulge daily in high seasoned food and drink; but as I do neither, it is very delicious to my palate.'

'You may drink it all for me,' said the proud beauty, with a toss of her head—evidently piqued at the young man's sobriety. 'I have no sympathy with those who make capital out of their weakness. A man that has not resolution and character enough to use the good things of this world without abusing them, is no man at all. Come, now, let me tempt you to taste this delicious—beautiful wine. Come, Mr. Grey, surely you will not refuse a lady.'

'Yes, even a lady cannot tempt me from what I feel is my duty.'

The lady bit her lip with vexation, and Mr. Grey rose to depart. Preston, really alarmed and mortified, followed him to the door, and begged him to be silent, averring that 'the lady had met him on the street, and given him a banter which he could not evade, &c.'

'Could not evade,' said the bold and strong Harrison Grey, as he again, with still more excited steps, strode along. 'If he cannot evade now, will he be able to do so hereafter? No, no; Mary must not be shipwrecked upon an unconcealed breaker. He begs me to be silent. He loves Mary—how can he help it. But his tone is not that strong anchor, deeply bedded in manliness and virtue, that will hold him fast, when the whirlwind of passion overtakes him, or the rude waves of temptation rock him to and fro. Mary must be warned, and Charles must be saved, if possible.'

But Charles Preston was forgotten. Young Grey's hand was upon Squire Willoughby's bell-knob, and its energetic ding, ding, ding, forthwith answered by the neat kitchen girl, who put all other things out of his head, and turned his physiology out to take an airing for the time being.

It is not often that one meets so fine a specimen of womanhood as Kate Boyd. Not a sylph, nor yet an amazon, nor a blonde, nor yet a brunette. Her eyes did not sparkle with jetty blackness, nor melt away in liquid blue. Her hair was neither raven or flaxen, nor yet blue black, (as Mrs. Southworth talks of), nor golden hue, nor rich auburn; nor falling ringlets, or done up in massive madona braids; it was a kind of brown. Her nose was not Roman, nor aquiline, nor snub; it was just such a nose as you would see on a friend's face and not know particularly that she had a nose; so in harmony with her half blue, half gray and half hazel eyes, that you thought nothing about it, only that Kate Boyd was lovely, somewhat beautiful, others 'splendid,' and yet no one could exactly tell why.

Kate received her lover as just such a girl would, led him to the parlor, and seated herself gracefully by his side—for Kate had sunk the kitchen girl long ago, in the eyes of the Willoughbys, and though they paid her, per contract, two dollars a week, they never dreamed that she was not one of them, and she never dreamed of neglecting duty, or getting out of her place, and being stuck up, because they made a companion and equal of her. Kate was 'one of us,' except when the Peabodys, the Heisters, and the Prestons, and such as they, were to dine, or take tea, and then Kate did all her duty with an air of unconsciousness of their presence, only omitting to put herself in the way of any insult or cold neglect, that their weakness and pride might prompt them to offer her. She did not take the accustomed seat at the table, nor in the parlor after tea, not that she cared one straw for their attention or neglect, but she could see plainly that dear Mrs. Willoughby was pained by their want of self-sacrificing, self-respecting young girl always found something plausible to keep her away. But by no look, or word, or token, did she ever for a moment give sanction to the idea that playing upon the piano was more reputable or agreeable than playing upon the cooking stove. Would that all young ladies thought even as Kate. Long talked the lovers, and the blissful future was hung by bows of promises, gorgeous and bright—Young Harrison had just returned from college and entered into business with his father. Both were too young to marry; but they could talk matters over, renew the loves of childhood, and strengthen the interest that was to bind them through life; and Harrison did not leave till such an hour as would have called out another rebuke from his good mother, had she not supposed that he was spending the noon of the night at a fashionable party.

While the lovers were thus engaged, Mr. Grey, who had gone home from the railroad meeting, and his lady were sitting up later than usual discussing the same subject that mother

and son had begun early in the evening. 'It was nouse,' the old gentleman said, 'to argue the question; Harrison would have the girl, let them do and say what they might. After all, he should have done just so, when he was young; but it was unfortunate, and all they could do was to make the best of it.'

Charles Preston sat long with the fascinating beauty, his head reeled with wine, for he could not bear much, and after they left the saloon, he joined a party of young revellers who met him upon the street. Wine had crashed him, and before morning he bore the brand of a drunkard and gambler.

A day or two after the occurrences related, Harrison Grey called upon the lover of his sister, and with earnestness besought him to avoid the wine cup. Preston talked fair, and made liberal promises—perhaps he meant to keep them, and would have done so, doubtless, had not temptation met him at every turn. Again and again, Harrison Grey found him in company with, and partaking with wine bibbers. Mary was warned. But Mr. and Mrs. Grey thought he was too talented and noble, to ever become a drunkard; the influence of a wife was all he wanted to save him. Oh, specious reasoning, that has led thousands of the beautiful, the loving and true, to ruin and despair. If the maiden cannot hold the lover firm, be sure the wife never will. If the man hath not the strength within himself to walk upright, no power of woman can hold him long in the paths of virtue. When will society cease to make woman the keeper of man's morals?

Charles Preston married the beautiful and amiable Mary, with the full consent and approval of her parents. Two years after, Harrison Grey married Kate Boyd, the kitchen girl, without their approval, and with a reluctant consent.

Let us skip five years. Mary Preston is at home again in her father's hall, the pale, wretched, drooping mother of two sickly children. How could they be otherwise?—the drunkard's children are run-stump. Charles Preston fills the convict's cell, and from his lodge of sin goes forth day by day to his hard toil, to expiate the crime of embezzling the public money, and also foraging. The kitchen girl is honored and loved. But the proud, talented, fashionable and rich agent of the Railroad Company, hath bowed all their heads low with shame and sorrow.

The Way of the World.—All around us are parents struggling for wealth, sacrificing ease, comfort and sociability, even self-respect and the pleasure of a good conscience, to gain wherewithal to buy for their children place and power; and the blessing they thus ardently want, and untiringly struggle for, becomes a withered curse to them and their children. Like the apple of the Dead Sea, fair to look upon, but turning to ashes in the grasp, are wealth and honors, unaccompanied by integrity and good habits. Yet, we see about us every day, parents struggling to get rich, and for that end neglecting their children, scarcely knowing how or where their time is spent, laying in their young minds no foundation of usefulness for the future. They accomplish their work, they reach their aim; they get rich. But the sons and daughters, what of them? aye, what of them? The wealth of the fathers ruin the children. And still we toil on; denying ourselves; neglecting our duty; forgetful of the best good of those we love, through our struggle to gather up for them that which taketh to itself wings and flyeth away. 'Tis too much the way of the world.

The Life and Death of a Miser.

Michael Baird, who lived near Little York, Pennsylvania, was a miserable miser. His father left a valuable farm of five hundred acres, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years; married and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he reserved so tenaciously that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his children. He never spent a dollar for any article he might be in need of; he would either do without it, or find some one who would barter with him for something he could not sell for money. He farmed largely and kept a large distillery, which he supplied with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whisky to Baltimore, where, when he could not sell for money at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars.

Such was his attachment for money that he was never known to credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or security that could be given he would not lend a cent—He never invested one dollar in public funds, neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death his strong boxes yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars a bushel for one hundred and ten bushels of clover seed, but he wouldn't sell it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it was sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole five hundred and fifty dollars less than the Virginia had offered for it. On receiving an account of his sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave directions to his people; he then went to his wagon-house and hanged himself.

Negro Mechanics.

Without pretending to enter into a logical discussion of the right of property-holders to employ such property as may best subserve their pecuniary interest, we are free to assert that, it is decidedly impolitic to force slavery into any channel where it materially injures that class, who are not only the most numerous, but who are best adapted to protect the interests of the institution when assailed in a physical manner. We are of opinion, in common with many others, that it is, in view of the present precarious condition of public affairs, a matter of no small consideration, that we should strive to secure the most perfect unanimity of sentiment among all classes at the South. To this end it is necessary that we endeavor to expel every distracting cause that may be found to exist in our social organism, even though it may cost the sacrifice of our present apparent pecuniary rights and interest. In disposing of questions affecting the vitality of our section we should not always be guided by present seeming policy and advantage; nor should we allow too much sensitiveness upon our individual rights to interfere and prevent a reasonable sacrifice of personal good upon the altar of a common interest. If it be our purpose to maintain the institution of slavery it is certainly our policy not to create a feeling of hostility towards it, in the minds of those at home, who would, if properly protected in their varied handicrafts and trades, prove an element of defence necessary to secure an uninterrupted enjoyment of the profit incident thereto. It may be all well enough to theorize upon the indirect relations of interest existing between the institution and every phase of population at the South; but, the white mechanic, whose support is apportioned to the amount of work accomplished and the price secured therefor, requires a more practical manifestation thereof, before he can assent to the reasonings of such philosophy, re-ferred, as it is by the every-day practical experience of himself and fellow-mechanics.

We venture the assertion that there are few communities in the South who are not daily endeavoring to economize, by the employment of slave mechanics, if such a system deserves to be looked upon as even a present economy. The owners of slave mechanics are enabled to find remunerative employment for their investment in the institution, while the white mechanic is forced to eke out but half a living beside the sturdy negro, who fattens upon a price for his labor, at which the white man cannot work with anything like an effort to maintain the distinction to which he should aspire. He is not only forced to labor for the same remuneration as the slave mechanic, but often times finds difficulty in securing work enough to keep him employed, on account of the plenitude of negro mechanics and the accommodating terms upon which they may be obtained.

We discover no impropriety in a slave-holder possessing and using upon his premises negro labor in such manner as he may deem it valuable. But the question wears quite a different costume when he throws this labor into competition with the white mechanic, thereby breaking down a scale of prices, at which the white man is able to maintain himself with something like comfort and respectability. Although it would appear as circumventing the right of direction and use of property, there is no doubt that some legal enactment in reference to this matter will yet be necessary to curb the short-sighted policy of those who are daily and yearly sowing the seeds of disaffection to the institution by allowing it to extend in privilege beyond its appropriate latitude.

Aside from the injury which results to the white mechanic directly, there is incalculable damage to the general growth and enterprise of any community where slave mechanics preponderate. The net proceeds of their labor are not, in general, active in circulation, and engaged in building and other enterprises, as are those of the white mechanic. Hence, the community as a whole experiences a very serious draw-back and stagnating influence upon its ultimate advantage. If you quench the spirit of enterprise and improvement in a community, you concentrate the pecuniary resources thereof in the hands of the few, to be doled out most grudgingly in any cause that does not guarantee the most direct personal advantage.

Our remarks upon this subject are not made with a view of stirring up strife or producing discord where none exists. On the contrary, they are made with an eye single to the welfare of a common cause; whether they are accounted for aught or not, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have acted our part in the matter by drawing attention to the existence of a settled and determined sentiment on the part of white mechanics to demand the removal of a serious obstacle to their success.

If those who have so long reaped a golden harvest from the earnings of their slave mechanics cannot discern the evil effects growing therefrom, the various Legislatures of the South should unite of one accord in shutting out from hostility to the white man, that element of labor, which, as a citizen of the South, he is expected to protect even at the risk of life.—*Common Journal.*

What will you do with your slaves? We find in the *American Journal of Education* some thoughts in relation to the agricultural profession, to which we invite the earnest attention of our readers:

'Farm Life a School of True Manhood.'—The men who have left their mark upon the ages in which they have lived, have done a great and noble work for the race, have been, with a few exceptions, men of noble physical mould. The foundation of their greatness and of their fame was laid in the patient training of their physical powers. Such a man was Washington, and most of the worthies who were associated with him in the struggle for our liberties. Such were Clay and Webster, and many of their contemporaries in our national Senate. Their early days were spent upon the farm, and the thoughts of their declining years were given to the improvement, and the cultivation, and the embellishment of their respective homesteads. Ashland and Marshfield will long be scenes of pilgrimage to the husbandman as well as the patriot.

The whole tendency of farm life is to develop the body healthfully and symmetrically. The child is not pent up in the narrow back yard of a city dwelling, nor turned into the thronged and filthy streets to pursue his sports. His eyes open first upon the green fields and fragrant meadows, and his first foothold out of doors is upon the matted grass beneath the shadowy trees of his rural home. He drinks in health from every breeze, and all the scenes around him call forth that playfulness, which performs so important an office in our early training.

So this leads us to speak of the influence of farm life upon the home virtues. No occupation can be more favorable to the cultivation of these qualities which are the charm of the domestic circle. The farmer is much more at home than is possible with any other men. How many are there in our cities who only see their families at evening, or on Sunday? They live for their business, and this, from its location, takes them from home early and late. How many, from the same cause, forsake home-keeping and huddle into boarding-houses and hotels, where the charm and beauty of the family, as God instituted it, is entirely lost; and children fall under a thousand unfriendly influences that would never touch them at home! With the best arrangements wealth could command in the city, it is well nigh impossible to keep children under the influence of their parents, so that they shall have a distinct family character, and bear the moral, as they do the physical image of their progenitors. Parental influence is dissipated amid the varied social influences to which they are subjected from their earliest days.

Then what perplexities harass the man of business in the city—his capital often invested in profitless enterprises, exposed to the depredations of dishonest men, betrayed, cheated, and ruined by knaves and bankrupts. From the very character of his business he has to trust far more of his available means to the integrity of his fellows than the cultivator. His debts are often scattered over a wide extent of territory, and collections are not only expensive, but exceedingly uncertain. But his commercial credit depends upon this uncertainty, and he is often compelled to fall back upon nothing, a ruined man.

Ninety-five failures in a hundred, among most business men in the city, tell a sad tale of the perplexity and sorrow, the corroding care and anguish of mercantile life. How can a father, guided with these anxieties, from the beginning to the end of the year, do justice to his children, even if his business allowed him to be with them a part of the time? He is not in a frame of mind to superintend their education and to perform a father's office.

The farm preserves the family in its integrity. The home is in that charming word, and that most charming thing, the friends, around which parents and children gather, and where the bright and cheerful blaze upon the hearth is but a true type of the flame of love that glows in every heart. The parents have been drawn together, not by sordid motives of wealth, or the ambitious desire of social display, but by the personal qualities seen in each

other. The glory of the fireside to the husband is that the wife is there; and to the wife that he is there who is head of the woman, and the band is that home circle. Here they gather at morning and evening, and at noon. Their board is almost always surrounded with the same circle, and here they spend the long winter evenings together.

Dishonesty.

Imposition prints, hucksters and Cross Road exponents of the imposition faith, are striving to injure the political prospects of Mr. Gilmer and other leading members of the Opposition party, by constantly denouncing them as allies of the Northern enemy and traitors to the South. They now charge in order to kill off Gilmer, having utterly failed in their other base efforts, that there are more abolitionists in his district than any other, and that numerous abolition documents, together with Helper's infamous Book, are circulated among the people! His District being the strongest Opposition in the State, they leave nothing undone to misrepresent the Opposition leaders in it. While there are abolitionists and enemies of the South in Gilmer's District, every single one discovered are of the democratic faith and bitterly opposed to Gilmer and his party! Now mark you, his revilers fail to state this simple fact!

Bear it in mind also, if you please, ye traducers of the purest Whigs in the South, that old John Brown, that monster demon in human shape, was a leading democrat, and a majority of his followers were democrats, the balance, Republicans and Abolitionists, not a single solitary Whig, American or Know Nothing being found in the camp of traitors!! Hinton Rowan Helper was a shining light in the ranks of the democracy, a native born, as was Copeland who figured at Harper's Ferry, and aided his friends in their assault upon Gilmer and his party. Hedrick, who occupied a Professorship in our University, was a leading democrat, and like his brother Helper, delighted to make war upon Gilmer and other leading men of the Whig party, because of their patriotism and love for the Union in its original purity! If such characters do happen to live in Gilmer's District, they are democrats, and his worst enemies, and because of their democracy, the democrats will not hang them, they having the affairs of State in their own hands.

There are democratic abolitionists in Mr. Gilmer's District and he is to suffer for it! If we mistake not, Pennsylvania went for Buchanan, and these very democrats told us that he was the strongest Southern man in the whole country! Are there any abolitionists in Pennsylvania? and if so, ought not James Buchanan to be held responsible?

We doubt whether there are more abolitionists in Gilmer's District than any other. This is a strong democratic District, and if the number of the enemy were known, it would startle the natives! Strangers and squatters find comfortable quarters and fare sumptuously in this democratic District. We never heard that abolition editors were ever sustained in Gilmer's District, that thing has been done in this! There are several in the State, they give copious extracts from Helper and other vile abolition productions, and circulate them broadcast, what more can they desire for the time being? They revile the members of the Opposition and are looked upon as the best sort of democrats. In this way the democratic party has circulated more unsound and dangerous doctrines in the South, than the whole abolition party North, could in a thousand years, and the Southern people are beginning to reap the fruits of it. Such characters are sustained at the South and good, reliable men have to seek distant homes, and yet democrats talk about dissolving the Union, while they refuse to elect a Southern Whig Speaker!

Draw a line between the North and South, and what becomes of the border States? Will not their fate be speedy and inevitable? If there are as many allies of the North at the South as democratic leaders intimate, is it not folly to talk about bursting up the Union and then remain secure? In case of such a result, with a formidable enemy in disguise right in our camp, what could we hope when the worst comes to the worst? The South is safe as long as the Union holds together, and fanatics will never be able to accomplish their purpose until the stars and stripes shall cease to be recognized as the great flag of the Union.—*Washington (N. C.) Times.*

Amalgamation Ball in New York.

A grand amalgamation ball came off on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Prince street, composed entirely of black men and white women, no white man or black woman being admitted. The *Daily News* says: The room was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, &c., and portraits of celebrated Abolitionists, conspicuous among the number, being a beautiful colored photograph of John Brown surrounded by a wreath of laurel. At 1 o'clock the festivities were brought to a close by the arrival of Broadway gamblers and shoulder-hitters with bags of flour and soot concealed about their persons. They commenced by throwing the flour over the black men and the soot on the white women. At this juncture the lights were extinguished, and then commenced a scene which beggars description. Word was conveyed to Capt. Turnbull, who shortly after arrived with a posse of policemen of the Eight precinct. Lights being again restored, the day captain ordered the Hall to be cleared, an injunction which was immediately complied with, and thus ended the amalgamation ball which afforded a rich treat to those who witnessed it.

A Curious Scene.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. Stokes of Tennessee, (American,) questioned the democrats (who gave as a reason for refusing to support Mr. Gilmer, that he had received Republican votes,) whether they would refuse to vote for their own candidate, Mr. Boocock, in case Republicans should vote for him? Several of them, including Vallandigham, of Ohio, Davidson of Louisiana, and Wright of Tennessee, distinctly declared that under such circumstances they would not vote for their own candidate.

Now what would be the inevitable effect of this? Supposing all the Democrats and all the Americans were to unite, they could not elect a Speaker. To enable them to do so, they must have the aid of some of the Republicans. But the Democrats would abandon even their own candidate if Republicans should vote for him. Of course they cannot elect a Speaker at all. And there is no remedy for the existing state of disorganization except by the election of a Republican, which would be worse in its effect upon the peace of the country than disorganization.

Is it the determination of the Democrats to prevent an organization? One of them, Mr. Pugh of Alabama, openly avowed on the same day that "if he had it in his power he was free to say he would perpetuate discord here."

These are significant signs. We leave our readers to draw the plain inference.—*Fay Observer.*

If Mr. Gilmer is, in fact and in truth, a friend to the South, may God save her hereafter from any more of such friends in the National Councils.

Wash. States & Union.

Mr. Gilmer, of whom the above remark is made, represents a large slaveholding constituency—is one of the largest, if not the largest slaveholder in Congress, and every interest and the most sacred ties bind him to the South, her rights, interests, welfare and destiny. His character for chivalric feeling is above suspicion—his integrity and probity irreproachable; the capacity of his mind and Statesmanlike qualities and superior intelligence acknowledged by all. His private circumstances and public position place his devotion to his section and all that concerns her welfare and prosperity high above suspicion, and his reputation above the reach of such slanders as the above. We opine he is as much Southern in sentiment, and should occasion offer, would prove himself so in action, as any Southern member of the House, we care not how intense that may be, or even as the superlatively intense Southern Rights Editor of the "States and Union." He says, "If Mr. Gilmer is, in fact and in truth, a friend to the South, may God save her hereafter from any more of such friends in the National Councils." We will say, if all the Representatives from the South were as loyal and firm, and governed by as high and honorable, and national impulses and principles as Mr. Gilmer, she would be much better off, and what she says and does be more respected.

The trouble is, the Democracy is powerless, and in the blindness of its impotent rage, strikes at random. Mr. Gilmer, and the Americans, are not in the way, and could not secure the success of their candidate. They hate Americans with a cordial and intense hatred, and are giving vent to it by trying to crush Mr. Gilmer, and through him, his friends and supporters. They are writing under the awful exposure of corruption they know awaits them, should the House be organized by any other than themselves. We do not blame them for their rage; it is natural. What men or party could contemplate the certainty of disgrace with composure? Poor Democracy! how art thou fallen! *Atlanta (Ga.) American.*

A Movement Against Negroes in Canada.

At the Court of Assizes of Essex county, Upper Canada, the grand jury have made a presentment to the court, based upon a representation emanating from the authorities of the township of Anderton, in regard to the negro population of the county. The grand jury submit the document that was presented to them to the court, and urge that some action be taken in the matter. The Anderton authorities say: "We are aware that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in the county of Essex, according to the population, are so committed by the colored people." And they further urge "that some measures may be taken by the Government to protect us and our property, or persons of capital will be driven from the country." The court to this presentment, remarked that "he was not surprised at finding a prejudice existing against them (the negroes,) among the respectable portion of the people, for they were indolent, shiftless, and dishonest, and unworthy of the sympathy that some mistaken parties extended to them; they would not work when opportunity was presented, but preferred subsisting by thieving from respectable farmers and begging from those benevolently inclined. What a commentary on British sympathy with American abolitionists! And what a commentary also on the exertions of American abolitionists to improve the condition of the negro, by inducing him to desert a position in which he is made useful to one society only to become a nuisance to another?"

The Kansas Territorial Legislature passed a joint resolution adjourning to meet a Le-compton, which Governor Medary vetoed, but the legislature passed it over the veto by a two-thirds vote of a quorum. The question has now arisen as to the constitutionality of this vote. The majority adjourned to Lawrence, and the minority remaining at Le-compton. Both factions claim to be a legal body.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860.

Our Terms.

THIS "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms:—
1. Copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00.
2. Copy six months, if paid in advance, \$1 25.
3. Copy three months, if paid in advance, \$0 75.
4. Copy one month, if paid in advance, \$0 25.
5. If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3 00.

Having laid in a large supply of Newspaper, Flat Cap, Fancy paper of various sizes, Cards, colored Inks and other materials for executing the finest style of printing, the Express Office is fully prepared to turn out work of any description in the best style of the art, and for moderate cost.

Episcopal.

Rev. Bishop Atkinson expects to hold Divine service in the Court House in Statesville, on Tuesday-night, next, 31st instant.

Bishop A. will officiate in Christ's Church, Rowan county, on Monday, the 30th instant.

Gov. Ellis, having deemed it inexpedient to convene an extra session of the Legislature at this time, we shall defer the discussion of several matters of State welfare, for the present. At a proper time, we will resume the subjects.

We have a charming poem from "Linnette"—our "Linnette"—which we will publish, next week. She is a true child of Song and we hope to hear from her often in breathings of sweet melody from her Mountain-home.

We would say to our Friends,

Who send us occasionally encouraging letters, that, we thank them for their good-wishes and other favors. We are proud to learn that our patrons, so far as we are informed, are pleased with the Express, and that the views which have been advanced by us recently, in regard to several questions of State-policy, and interests that pertain to the South, should find approval in the public mind, is encouraging to us. It will ever afford us great delight, to see our State, and the South, nay our whole country prosper, and if at any time we should suggest or render any service tending to that end, our gratification will be much exalted.

So far as the prospects of our Enterprise are concerned, we can say, that they are favorable altogether, and we fear not the fate that often enough overtakes newspaper enterprises—for we have the courage of a Lion and the spunk of a grizzly-Bear. If we have not enough subscribers and patronage now, and it is very true we have not—judging by what some concerns in the State require to keep them afloat—we intend to hang on till we obtain both, provided the time is not too long—two years of it have already passed.

The Express was started in Statesville—in Iredell county, a little more than two years ago, at a time when, no one else would hazard an enterprise of the sort—and has been regularly published, without the loss of a single week, excepting Christmas holidays, and has been devoted to advocating the interests of this portion of North Carolina, but not to the exclusion of the State at large.

Is the "Iredell Express" fulfilling its mission? if not, wherein has it shown itself to be derelict? What other journal is doing more, if so much, for Iredell? What other journal expends three times as much as it derives from the County—in the County?—And this we do. What other paper—or the proprietors—expends ten dollars in the course of a year in the County? It is hardly done. Since the beginning of our enterprise, many have most nobly sustained it—done more than their share—more than we could have desired in reason they would have done; but the larger number, have extended no encouragement!

But the Express will continue to be published for the benefit of those who subscribe, and for those who borrow—the latter a always class—and what is more, they always feel interested in reading the earliest news—and why may they not be the first who ought to be gratified?

We recollect once to have heard a Gospel minister remark as his opinion, that no local papers should be published in North Carolina, outside of the city of Raleigh! where his son at that time was conducting a journal, which, no doubt, the Rev. Peter D*^b considered was *zux* paper that everybody ought to subscribe for. We think, and believe that all sensible men will coincide in the opinion that, local newspapers are quite as necessary to be distributed over the State, for the public benefit as local schools, and that the more they multiply, the better will be the result for the general information of the masses. The multiplicity of railroads, places it within the power of publishers generally to give the latest intelligence, whether journals are located in cities, towns or villages. And the telegraph, annihilates distance.—News published in New York in a daily, and sent by mail to New Orleans, would be stale when it arrived in the Crescent city. The inhabitants would have read, digested, and forgotten the details of one of Napoleon's brilliant victories over the Austrians.

We dissent from the views that have been advanced by some, that the South should withdraw from the Union if a black republican shall be elected President in 1861. If the South go into an election with the North for President, and the latter wins, it shuts the game against the South to withdraw for that success merely, without some flagrant outrage that may be perpetrated afterward. If the Constitutional guarantees are observed, no better even than hitherto they have been, the conservative men of both sections very properly would oppose a disturbance of the Federal compact.

Manufactories in Iredell.

There are two manufactories in Iredell county at which yarns and cotton onaburgs are made in large quantities, quality inferior to none. One is located at Turnersburg, and owned by Mr. Wm. Turner, the other at Eagle Mills, and owned by Messrs. Colvert & Co.

There are likewise Cotton Factories in Yadkin, Surry, Catawba, and perhaps other counties. The water-power in all the above named Counties is valuable for mills and factories, and never-failing.

The Trumpet Branch Iron and Brass Foundry, is located near Olin, and owned by N. D. Tomlin, Esq.

Resignation of Judge Caldwell.

We learn that Judge Caldwell, who for many years had ably discharged with usefulness and dignity the arduous duties of Judge upon the Superior Court Bench of North Carolina, having been appointed President of the Branch of the Bank of North Carolina at Salisbury, has resigned his Judicial office into the hands of Gov. Ellis.

Who will be Judge Caldwell's successor, we have not the means of knowing; but the public interest requires, that he should be well-grounded in the Law, mature in years and judgment—and altogether qualified to discharge the judicial duties upon the Bench that have been vacated by the distinguished predecessor, and this, we dare say, Gov. Ellis will properly consider, when he makes his appointment.

And if we might be permitted to suggest the name of one who, in high public estimation, is pre-eminent qualified, by Legal acquirements, sound attainments in every way, and inflexible Justice, for the station—he is

COL. ANDERSON MITCHELL.

Col. Mitchell, as well-known in this portion of the State, is an eminent and old member of the Bar, deep-read in the Law and with legal acquirements second to none in the State.

We trust that Gov. Ellis when he fills the vacancy, will consider of the merits and qualifications of Col. Mitchell, whose appointment would certainly adorn the ermine, and could not be otherwise than popular.

Statesville Candy Manufactory.

We have been sweetened with copious samples of Candies made at the establishment of Mr. S. J. Rickert, of this place, which, being pure, is altogether better than the Northern article.

Post Offices.

A new Post Office has been established at Rock-Cut, in Iredell county, on the W. N. C. Railroad.

The Post Office has been removed from Chestnut Grove, Iredell county, to Catawba Station, in Catawba Co.

Romanism in Court.

The following is taken from an exchange: It is not often that Courts of Justice undertake to settle theological dogmas, and perhaps it is well that they do not. Some weeks ago, a Mr. John Handley, Seneca County, Ohio, died, leaving a legacy to the Catholic Church, to say Mass and offer prayers for the benefit of souls in purgatory. The heirs contested the will on the ground that the bequest was illegal.—The Court decided in favor of the heirs, stating that this designation was too indefinite, and that the Roman Catholic Church herself could not prove for a certainty that there are souls in purgatory who can be benefited by Masses and prayers. Should this decision be sustained in the higher Courts, it would materially affect the revenues of the Catholic Church.

Congress.—No Speaker has been elected yet—and little prospect for one.

Convention of Southern States.

A telegram from Richmond of a late date says: A resolution was introduced into the Legislature to-day recommending that a Convention of the Southern States be held at Atlanta, Ga.

Will They Do It?

It is to be presumed—it is to be devoutly hoped—that southern slaveholders, who profess to entertain such abject abhorrence for northern abolitionists, will no more forever hereafter, spend their summers at northern watering places, and their money to enrich the enemies of the south as they have hitherto done. If next summer we shall see accounts of southern people stopping at Niagara, Saratoga, Ball's Town, &c., we will at once say that they deserve the very worst that northern out-throats can send to injure them in their property or in any other way. If a single Southerner goes to spend a week of pleasure at the north, let him be spotted as being as much an enemy to the south as Edward Giddings.

If the southern people have business at the north, let them, by all means, go and attend to it, but remain no longer than is necessary for that particular purpose. We are opposed to disunion, if it be possible to avoid it, and the non-intercourse system, in our opinion, is the surest guaranty against it. It will show the people of the north, that the south are not along very well without

them, even in the Union, and that, when the rights of the south are properly respected, friendship and intercourse will be fully restored, and not before.

Upon this subject the *Washington States* and *Union* say:

"From every part of the south, as far as we are enabled to judge from our exchanges, a resolute purpose is manifesting itself to suspend commercial and traveling intercourse with the north. We are much mistaken if this purpose shall not be sufficiently far carried into execution, during the present year, to affect most injuriously the interests of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The slaveholding States have been amply forewarned in the last few weeks to prepare for the worst, and they have accordingly determined to forewarn. Evil was the hour to the north, as concerns all that she values most highly in connection with her future prosperity, when she drove those States to such an alternative. Can she expect to receive custom? The States to which she will perhaps be better prepared to answer twelve months hence than at present.

At the most moderate calculation the nine non-slaveholding States are benefited to the amount of a hundred million of dollars per annum by their traffic intercourse with the south. When deprived of this, what will be their condition? Poverty, active poverty, to the industrial—and ruin, positive ruin, to those who furnish them employment.

As a general rule, trade intercourse once destroyed is rarely ever re-established. As between the north and the south, if a suspension occurs, then existing material relations between them can never, under any circumstances, be resumed. The latter, when she establishes her commercial independence, will be as alien to the former as she now is to Russia.

There is not a product of any description of the non-slaveholding States that the slaveholding States may not entirely dispense with, such articles as they cannot import directly to vastly better advantage than they now receive them indirectly, they will soon learn to manufacture profitably.

Viewing the subject in this light, the Union may be regarded as practically at an end, as respects the future consumption of northern products by southern citizens, and the intercourse in trade between the one and the other. It will likely become as much a custom for southern planters and others to embark at southern ports for Europe, there to pass the summer months, as it has been heretofore for them to sojourn during those months at northern cities and at northern watering-places.

Never in the history of any country have politicians committed such stupendous blunders as have been committed by the politicians of the dominant party in the non-slaveholding States. They have almost as bad as cut the throats of the people whom they profess to love so dearly. Had they been actuated by sentiment of ordinary patriotism, or ordinary honesty, they would have encouraged unceasingly a spirit of devotion to the south, inasmuch as she was the best of friends—the benefactor which fed the tolling nation of their fellow-citizens.

But it is now too late for the making of adequate amends. The wind has been blown, and the whirlwind must be gathered. The south is at least in earnest and her action will be felt—distressfully felt—in the north before midsummer.

Opposition Meeting in Buncombe.

A meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county, was held in Asheville, on the 11th instant. John E. Patton, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. L. Henry, Esq., acted as secretary. Twenty-five delegates were appointed to attend the State Opposition Convention which is to convene in Raleigh, on the 22d February, to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of amending the State Constitution by Convention or Legislative enactment, in favor of equal taxation and the *ad valorem* principle, in favor of a speedy completion of the works of Internal Improvement now on hand and unfinished in this State, and against the blending of State and National politics in local elections.

Pen and Scissors.

The Legislature of Maryland, has passed a law abolishing Lotteries in that State, and the sale of lottery tickets, under heavy penalties. Maryland had long been cursed with the evil of lotteries, by authority of law, but the charters for these gambling schemes have expired the Legislature has wisely refused to grant any more charters.

James E. Thomas, who was a clerk in the house of Hamilton, Easter & Co., of Baltimore, has been arrested for robbing his employers of about \$3000 in money and drafts. He is said to have been an excellent clerk, and, no doubt, was betrayed into the dishonorable deed by the lotteries with which Baltimore has been cursed.

Among the sufferers in the ruins at the time the fire broke out in the Pemberton Mills, was Maurice Palmer, of Rochester, N. H., an overseer. He was much beloved by his friends, and while the digging was going on his voice was recognized. He was nearly reached when the flames broke out. He implored his friends to save him quickly, or he should die. They struggled to reach him, but the flames swept around them. He was confined and could not assist them. As the heat of the fire began to be felt, his horrible death seemed inevitable. He was able to move one hand and draw his knife, saying he should commit suicide rather than burn to death. His rescuers pressed on, but his hope of aid gave out, and he drew the knife across his throat. Soon after they succeeded in removing him, and his self-inflicted wound was found not to be dangerous, but he had suffered severe internal injuries, which rendered his recovery impossible. He was taken to the City Hall, and expired shortly after from the effects of the injuries received by his fall, and his sufferings while immersed within the fallen walls.

It now turns out, as we stated a few weeks ago, that Helper did not write the infamous book that claims his paternity, although he is chargeable with all its baseness. The book, it is stated, was written by F. P. Blair, Jr., and one Goodloe.

The Authorities of Asheville, have closed all the liquor-shops in that place. A worthy example to be followed everywhere.

We have received the first and second numbers of "THE PARADE," a new paper which has been started at Hendersonville, N. C., Joel H. Clayton, editor and proprietor. It is of good size, ably edited, whig in politics, and will be mailed to subscribers for \$1 50 per annum in advance.

The *GOLDENROD INDEPENDENT* is now published Semi-Weekly, at \$4 00 a year. The *GOLDENROD TRIBUNE* has been enlarged.

The *NEWBORN ENQUIRER*, is another new paper which has been commenced in Newbern, N. C., by Messrs. Muse & Trumbor.—Dedicated in politics, price \$2 00 a year.

Wm. J. Yates, Esq., editor of that well conducted Democratic Journal, (*WESTERN DEMOCRAT*), has recently associated with him his brother, Mr. Ed. A. Yates, as joint editor and proprietor. They are excellent men, moderate, cautious, conscientious and honest, and are uniformly observant of their respon-

sibilities to the public, and what is due to opponents.

We are in receipt of the 2d issue of the *High Point Beacon*, J. H. Moore, Editor and Proprietor. The Reporter is of good size, neatly printed and well edited. Being published in a flourishing town and wealthy section of the country, we have no doubt it will succeed. Prosperity to its Editor. Price \$2 a year in advance.

Mr. M. Davies has succeeded Mr. C. G. Davenport in the proprietorship and editorial management of the *EXETER BELL*, but will be assisted by Mr. Davenport. The Express always has been a very interesting sheet.

Hon. JUDAS MASON, of Iowa, who made himself popular with the Inventors of the Country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with Mann & Co. at the Scientific American office, New York.

The New York Herald says: "A new, rich, and costly uniform has just been completed in this city, for the Governor's Horse Guards, Capt. D. Bignon, of Milledgeville, Geo., and costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000." How much more in accordance with the resolutions passed by Southern popular meetings, says the *Wilmington Herald*, for the members of this Company, and in fact every other Company hereafter formed in the South—and we hope to hear of many—to employ their own tailors to make up their uniforms, and to have them made of good domestic cloth. It is the height of nonsense to talk one thing and practice another, to pass resolutions one day and forget them the next; to prate about Southern independence and at the same time showing by our actions our utter dependence upon others for even the smallest of our every day necessities of life, the very same which that can be produced cheaper and better at home. North Carolina is eminently calculated for a manufacturing State. There is nothing that has ever been produced in all Yankeeedom but with a title of the industry exhibited there could be furnished here equally as well.

James Murphy, residing in Louisville, Ky., the day before Christmas, in attempting to extract a bone out of a hog's throat, was badly bitten by the animal. In less than a week he was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia, which lasted until Thursday, when he got better, but on the 6th inst. he was again attacked, and soon died in horrible agony.

The New Haven girls have assumed their leap year privileges, by inviting the young men to accompany them on sleigh rides. The "weaker sex," like Captain Scott's coon, soon "came down."

The Mayor of Mobile has reaped quite a harvest, lately, by firing each of the Northern "drummers," or commercial agents, brought before him, fifty dollars.

Erastus Hogue confined in the jail at Raleigh under sentence of death for the murder of Parish, has been respite by the Gov. until the 21st of December, 1860.

The Charleston Mercury says that careful observation and calculation from reliable statistics show that more wives of Northern men, in proportion to the number, annually run away from their husbands, than there are slaves who flee from their masters.

The Legislature of Virginia have authorized a special term of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, Judge Parker has directed notice to be given that the term will be commenced on the first day of February next. It is understood that Stevens and Hazlett, two of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, will then be tried. Business not reached at the last regular term is also to be dispatched.

There are in the county of Augusta, Va., nine volunteer companies, fully equipped and organized, and five other companies are being organized. In Fauquier there are three companies of cavalry. The county of Albemarle has three companies of infantry and one troop of horse.

The Pope, at Rome, is tightening the strings. The inhabitants of the Eternal City are ordered not to make the churches places of rendezvous, and warned against profaning them either by word or deed. The ladies are told not to appear at church with uncovered heads, and in evening dresses. His eminence is so shocked at the unbecoming toilet of the Roman ladies that he directs their confessor not to give them absolution if they persist in appearing in the House of Prayer with uncovered necks and shoulders.

Agents are engaged in California in soliciting subscriptions to aid in building a college to be under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Governor Wells headed the list with a subscription of \$100.

It is a common practice for the planters at the South, by way of rewarding the industry of their slaves, to parcel off to them small portions of land on their plantations, and give them (the slaves) the privilege of cultivating these grounds, after they have performed a reasonable day's work for their masters, who, in many cases, purchase from them their little crops at the market prices. Referring to this custom the *Norfolk Argus* says: John Sanderson, Esq., of Norfolk county, has paid his negroes this season \$550 for corn raised by them for their own benefit on his farm. He paid one of the men alone \$150. They are allowed time to work for themselves, and land to till, and they are paid liberally and cheerfully for the product of their extra labor. George A. Wilson, Esq., of the same section, for corn produced under circumstances similar to the above, has recently settled up with his men for the year, paying them \$900. W. W. Warden, Esq., also of this county, has recently paid his hands \$900 for corn raised on his land; he, like the others, having allowed them time to work for themselves, and there are many other similar cases.

The New Jersey Legislature organized on the 9th instant. The Americans voted with the democrats, and received in return the minor offices of the House. The Governor's message, which was submitted to the Legislature that day, takes strong Union ground. The Governor regards the idea of a dissolution of the confederacy as very remote. He takes ground against the African slave trade; favors the adoption of a registry law; hopes the present tariff will be increased by Congress; urges retrenchment and recommends various measures to attain that end.

Gov. Dennison's inaugural was delivered at Columbus on the 9th inst. He recommends holding annual sessions of the Legislature, and an amendment to the constitution to provide for a different system of representation. He denounces the neglect by Congress of internal improvements; and discusses the slavery question at some length from an anti-slavery point of view.

The message of Gov. Baylis, delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature on the 6th inst.

mainly relates to the condition of the Commonwealth, which are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The Governor devotes especial notice to the present exciting national question, in which he says the repeal of the Missouri compromise was the most stupendous public wrong ever committed in this country. He ridicules the idea of dissolving the Union.

San Bernardino Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens of Buncombe county, held recently, to consider the condition of affairs between the North and South, the following resolutions were laid:

1st. Resolved, That the true interests of this country require that we should produce more and purchase less from abroad, and especially while we see that our dependence on the manufacturers of the North and that but makes them neglectful of our rights and their duty.

2d. Resolved, That for three years we will purchase no goods for the wear of the male members of our families that are not manufactured in Buncombe county or some other portion of the Southern States unless such necessary articles as cannot be made here.—Provided this do not apply to goods now in store for us.

3d. Resolved, That the following implements used in this country, should as far as possible be manufactured in the country, that we will use our efforts to effect this result.

4th. Resolved, That as far as we are contributors to the building up of manufacturing establishments in our own country we pledge ourselves to do so at the earliest day practicable.

5th. Resolved, That we recommend to our merchants as far as practicable to purchase no goods not manufactured in the South or imported direct from Great Britain and Ireland.

6th. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fifteen or more to take into consideration the subject of the foregoing resolutions and as far as possible to gather together the necessary information and prepare the way for organizing companies for manufacturing purposes.

On motion of Mr. Erwin the resolutions were ordered to be printed in both the city papers.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday of April Superior Court.

In accordance with the 6th resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee:

In Asheville, N. W. Woodfin, Wm. Johnson, E. Clayton, J. B. Satter, H. E. Cohen in the county, John Burgess, Wm. Durbin, J. T. Weaver, Joshua Barrett, Jas. Gushier, Sol Hampton, B. F. Wells, G. W. Canfield, Chas. Moore, R. L. Jones, Saml B. Gushier. By counter, we take liberty of adding the name of the Chairman—R. P. Wells, Ch'.

J. T. WEAVER, Sec'y.

Whig Meeting in Wilkes.
On the 18th January, it being Wednesday of county court, a very respectable portion of the Whigs of this county assembled at the court-house, in Wilkesboro', for the purpose of holding a public meeting. The object of the meeting was explained by A. B. Carmichael, Esq., who moved that Jas E. Reynolds, Esq., act as chairman, and Wm. Martin, Esq., be requested to act as secretary.

A H. Martin, Maj. Harlan Spier and A. S. Calloway, Esq., were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, T. N. Crumpler, Esq., entertained the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech. He proved conclusively, to every unprejudiced hearer, that the Democracy in the House of Representatives are responsible for the delay of organizing that body, and that they could have long since secured the election of a sound and conservative Speaker, in the person of Mr. Gilmer, if they had not been unwilling to loose a small hold on the offices of the country. About the close of Mr. C's speech, the committee returned and reported through Mr. Martin, its chairman, the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the whigs of Wilkes county, are decidedly in favor of the Union of these States, as they now exist,

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.
HAYING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrill's Ford, and about ten miles South-west of Statesville, I offer my Professional Services to the surrounding public.
T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
Jan 27 '90 81y

POCKET-BOOK & MONEY LOST!
ON Monday the 16th instant, somewhere between Statesville and Owen's Grocery, on the Salisbury Plank Road, I lost my pocket-book containing about \$35 in money, also a note on Thos. B. Cook payable to C. S. Brown, for \$100 given in 1856, and some small accounts and receipts, of use only to the owner. It is a small book, made to fasten with a string, which is broken off. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder of said book on its return to me at the above place, and many thanks.
J. R. DAVIDSON, N. C.
January, 27 60tf

Look to Your Interest!
Encourage Us—and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our Work!
ROOFING & GUTTERING
in the best style, at a cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest!

Wholesale and Retail.
LECKIE & SON,
HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of
TIN
AND
SHEET IRON
WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for the benefit of our customers. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.
January, 27, 1890

Woolen Bags! Cotton Bags!
THE Subscriber desires to purchase 10,000 Pounds or any quantity of Woolen and Cotton Bags, for which he will pay 14 and 3 cents per pound, in **Tin Ware.**
J. P. FLANAGAN, N. C.
Statesville, Jan 27 '90 81tf

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS!
FRECKS & RAEDER,
SUCCESSORS TO
N. BOYDEN & SON,
WILL continue to manufacture and keep on hand all

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
made heretofore. A full assortment of
Plows, Cultivators, Corn-Shellers, Horse Powers, Threshers, Seed-Sowers, Reapers and Separators, Cider and Sugar Mills. They also manufacture
Shafting and Machinery
for Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gilds, Copper and Silver Mills, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.
Iron and Brass Castings.
Forgings and Finished WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan 20, 1890 73m

Sale of Valuable Lands
IN
IREDELL COUNTY.
WILL be sold at the Court House door in Statesville, at Public Auction, on the Tuesday of February next, two tracts of land, to wit: one tract of 310 Acres, the other tract, known as the John Pott's lands, joining the lands of John McHenry and others, and contains about 310 Acres. The other tract is known as the Robert McNeely place, and joins John Moore. Issue of White-croft and others, contains about 200 Acres. A credit of twelve months will be given with interest after six months.

B. B. ROBERTS,
D. A. DAVIS,
Executors of J. H. Jenkins.

Jan 20, 1890 74m

Charlotte and Lincolnton MARBLE YARDS.
WM. & R. TIDY,
DEALERS IN
Foreign and American Marble,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble Mantels, Head Stones,
Slabs & Furniture Marble
of every Style and Quality.
They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,
which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. C. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square. Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.
August 26 '89 38tf

NOTICE.
I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Statesville, on Tuesday of February Court, **Thirteen Shares W. N. C. R. R. Stock;** also, a few articles remaining unsold from the late sale by Joseph A. Davidson's Executor.

At the same time and place, I will sell **23 Shares W. N. C. R. R. Stock.**
Terms made known on day of Sale.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Adm.
January, 13 '90 64da

NOTICE.
HAYING bought out the SHOE SHOP of W. L. Jenkins, we will continue the business in the "Simonton House," where we are ready to dispatch work in the neatest and most approved style. We respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Statesville and surrounding country.

Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st January and 1st July.
Repairing done on the shortest notice, for Cash.
DUNLAP & GREY,
January 13 1890 64tf

More Wheat Wanted.
WE wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bagging.
JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
January 13 '90 64tf

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
J. B. ANDREWS, PRIN.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1890.
For Terms, &c., address the Principal, Statesville, N. C. Dec 23, '89 34tf

PRINTING OFFICE
SALE.

WE offer for sale the Press, Types, Chases, column rules and all other materials that were used in publishing the "North Carolina Bulletin," at a low price. The establishment is sufficiently extensive to print a paper of medium size, and do Job work very well. Any person desiring to embark in the publishing business in an interior town, would do well to apply.
E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Statesville, N. C.

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
(EXCEPT LIQUORS)
Flour, Produce,
General Commission Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.
G. F. FISHER, F. FOARD, O. HOOKER.
January 13, '90 63m

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,
NEWBERN, N. C.,
KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Liquors excepted, Lime, Cement, Land Plaster, Gunpowder, &c., &c.
They are expecting in a short time several cargoes of
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Alum & Sack Salt, West India Fruits, Hides, &c.,

in return for Shipments of Flour and other N. C. Produce, for which orders are solicited, and they will be filled on arrival of the vessels at the lowest market prices. They will receive in payment of Groceries or sell on Commission articles of Produce such as Flour, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Feathers, Cotton Yarn, &c.
Jan 13, '90 61m

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE
AND
SURROUNDING COUNTRY.
WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as
GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,
Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.
We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.
WATTS, WHITE & CO.
Statesville, Dec 23, '89 34tf

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE

4250 Sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled & Jeffrey's & Darcy's Salt. Part to arrive.

450 Bags Rio, Laguna, Cape and Java Coffee.
150 Barrels Clarified & Refined Sugar.
25 Hhds Florida Fruit Choice Muscovado Sugar.
75 " Prime retailing Cuba Molasses.
100 Sacks Prime New Crop Rice.
45 Hhds strictly Choice Western BACON, Sides and Shoulders.
100 Bbls Extra New River Molasses.
100 Bbls SOA & CANDLES.
100 Bbls Portland, New Orleans and refined SYRUPS.
100 Bbls Cincinnati, N. Y. City Mesa and Prime PORK.
450 Kegs Nails of a good brand.

Lard in Barrels, Tires and Kegs, Matches, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Baggings, Rope &c., &c., &c.

Wholesale Buyers visiting this City will find it to their interest to call upon US.
Dec 23, 1889. 32m

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
THE next Session will open on Wednesday, January 4th, 1890, the Subscriber in charge.

OLIN is in a quiet and religious community, and temptations to vice are exceedingly few. The School-rooms are very large and comfortable.

Miss S. E. PURVIS will assist in the Female Department and give instruction in Music. Other Assistants will be employed as the wants of the School demand.

Tuition in advance. In the Classics \$20 per Session. English \$10, and \$15. Music \$20. Contingent fee \$1.00. Board \$7.50 to \$8.00 per month.

A. H. MERRITT, A. M. PAIR.
Olin, Ireddell co., N. C. 35tf

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.
AT THE BOWEN MILLS,
5,000 Bushels Good Wheat,
For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.
O. G. FOARD,
Nov. 18, 1889. 494f

WALLACE & ELIAS
Are receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

AT JENKINS' CORNER.
JUST RECEIVED
50 Sacks prime RIO COFFEE
6 do Java; 3 do Laguna
10 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar
5 Bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar
10 Bbls. A. B. and C. Sugar
100 Sacks Salt
For sale cheap for cash or country produce.
J. F. MOORE,
Salisbury, June 24, 1889. 6m

BLACKSMITH SHOP.
THE Subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Blacksmith line, at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henderson, west of the Court House. I warrant the work to be well done and charges reasonable. Give me a call.
Y. S. DEAN,
January 13 '90 63m

THE LARGEST LOT OF PARLOR AND CHURCH STOVES
Ever offered in this Market, and will be sold lower than can be had in Western North Carolina, for Cash. Also, all kinds of PLAIN & JAPANESE TIN-WARE and STILLAGE kept on hand. All kinds of Copper and Sheet-iron work done at the shortest notice.
J. D. BROWN & CO.,
Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1889. 464f

Wanted. 5,000 B. Beeswax. 10,000 B. Dried Fruit.
Oct. 21. T. H. McBRIDE.

10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME for Sale by
Oct. 21 '89. T. H. McBRIDE.

THIRD VOLUME OF THE
Ireduell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanical execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens? who have eyes but read not, and whose information, perhaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb-animals.

If those who subscribe for and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would peruse their well-meaning but ignorant neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in beighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "Express" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a hearing to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY, } Superior C. of Equity,
Fall Term, 1889.

John Danner & Malinda his wife, Samuel L. Kelly & Caroline his wife, Isay T. Whitaker by her guardian, William Gough, Phisey Whitaker by her guardian, S. L. Kelly, Arthur Whitaker by his guardian, William Whitaker; vs John Whitaker & Robert Whitaker.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants John Whitaker and Robert Whitaker, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Ireduell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the County of Yadkin, at the Court-House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, (it being the 1st Monday in March next), and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, Clerk & Master of said Court, at office, in Yadkinville, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1889; and in the 83d year of our Independence.

MILES M. COWLES, C. & M. E.
Dec 9, 1889. 1-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY, } Superior C. of Equity,
Fall Term, 1889.

The Petition of Jonathan Long and wife Ruthy, of Sampkin county, Georgia, vs Sarah Chapman, of the county of Yadkin, & Erasmus Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, that Erasmus Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Ireduell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the Court House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, (it being the 1st Monday in March), to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, Clerk & Master of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1889, and in the 83d year of our Independence.

MILES M. COWLES, C. & M. E.
Dec 9, 1889. 1-6w

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
Seven Hundred and Forty Acres.

I WILL sell AS EXECUTOR OF THE Will of Andrew Allison, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 17th January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, the

Plantation & Tract of land on which Andrew Allison, dec'd., formerly lived, in Ireduell county, on Fourth Creek; containing

Seven hundred and forty Acres, of which, about five hundred and fifty acres is woodland. This sale is worthy the attention of persons desirous of making investment in real estate; purchasers will be required to give bond and pay for the land in twelve months credit with interest from date. Title will be retained until the purchase money is paid, but possession will be given immediately.

Persons indebted to the estate will please call and settle.
THOS. A. ALLISON, Exr.
Salisbury Watchman will copy and forward account. Dec 9 50-tda

The Largest Lot of PARLOR AND CHURCH STOVES
Ever offered in this Market, and will be sold lower than can be had in Western North Carolina, for Cash. Also, all kinds of PLAIN & JAPANESE TIN-WARE and STILLAGE kept on hand. All kinds of Copper and Sheet-iron work done at the shortest notice.
J. D. BROWN & CO.,
Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1889. 464f

Wanted. 5,000 B. Beeswax. 10,000 B. Dried Fruit.
Oct. 21. T. H. McBRIDE.

10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME for Sale by
Oct. 21 '89. T. H. McBRIDE.

WALLACE & ELIAS
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL
to their Large and Extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Dry and Fancy Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries, Medicines and Jewelry,
and many other articles to numerous to mention, all of which we are selling—Cheaper than the Cheapest, for CASH or Country Produce, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."
We are sure that nobody will leave our Store without being satisfied, as it is our desire to please our Customers. Try us and judge for yourselves.

WALLACE & ELIAS,
next door to the "Ireduell Express" Office.
Nov 18, 1889. 4f

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!
S. J. RICKERT
TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,
EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,
As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—
Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for
Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish Preserves, Pickles, or Candles; **GENTLEMEN,** if you wish Presents for the LADIES; **LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS,** if you wish TOYS; **IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.**

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1889. 174f

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND
British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO. NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of "Blackwood's" for \$1.00, or "The Edinburgh Review" for \$1.00, or "The North British Review" for \$1.00, or "The Westminster Review" for \$1.00, or "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" for \$1.00.

These periodicals afford the most complete and reliable information of the progress of the world, and are the best sources of information for the student and the professional man, while the intelligent reader of every class who wishes to keep abreast of the times, and to be able to converse intelligently on the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these periodicals, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers as early as the first of the month.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews, 75 cts.
For any two of the four Reviews, 1.25
For any three of the four Reviews, 1.75
For all four of the Reviews, 2.25
For Blackwood and one Review, 1.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 1.50
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 2.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 2.50
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLIPPING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed on orders collected for or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of "Blackwood's" for \$1.00, or "The Edinburgh Review" for \$1.00, or "The North British Review" for \$1.00, or "The Westminster Review" for \$1.00, or "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" for \$1.00.

Postage.
In all the principal cities of Great Britain these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be 24 Cents a year, or 10 Cents a copy, and 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
Scientific and Practical Agriculture.
By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S. of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. KNOTT, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1869 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to Five Dollars for the two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, the price will be \$6. 25. This work is now the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Dec. 2 '89 No. 54 Gold Street, N. Y.

Death to All Vermin!
It is truly wonderful with what certainty Rats, Mice, Moles, Weasels, Ground Squirrels, Badgers, and others, on Farms, in Cities, and in every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed by

"Cotter's" Rat, Mouse, &c., Extirminator,
"Cotter's" Rat-Bug Extirminator,
"Cotter's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

(Only infallible remedies known.)
J. C. COVER, (Druggist, &c.) Leicester, Mass. "We highly recommend the Extirminator. More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Great country by vermin, than would pay for loss of the Rat Killer and Insect Extirminator. A hundredth part of the value of such property laid out in 'Cotter's' Extirminator would save all loss."

W. CURTIS (Druggist), Oakland, Cal. "We need the best Extirminator. It is all I give universal satisfaction wherever used. I don't know of any other, and no mistake."

GEORGE BOST (Druggist), Springfield, O. "I have been using your Extirminator for the last year, and have not known it to fail in a single instance."

R. WRIGHT (Druggist), Frop. O. "I have used all the Extirminators, but the Rat Killer is the best."

Principal Depot, 410 Broadway, New York.
All Wholesale Druggists in New York are Agents. Wholesale Agents in the cities of the United States are Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.

10,000 Boxes sold per week in New York alone. The Extirminator is the best of its kind. It is sold in each Box, Bottle, or Flask, and takes nothing but "Cotter's" Extirminator for its basis. It is perfectly safe to use on any property.

10,000 Sample Packages (1 doz.) by Express to Dealers. Wholesale Agents for Virginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, Delaware, Md., Wm. H. Brown & Bros. and others; Norfolk, Va. King & Toy; Wilmington, N. C., Wm. H. Lippitt & Co. For sale by R. J. RICKERT, Statesville, N. C. August 6, 1889. 23-2m

ATLANTIC T. & SON R. R. CO.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of The Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Rail Road Company have been opened at the store of Messrs. Jamison, Simonton & Co., Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
A. K. SIMONTON,
L. Q. SHARPE,
THOS. A. ALLISON,
OTHO GILLESPIE,
Commissioners.

HOTEL TO RENT.
THE "SIMONTON HOTEL," in the Town of Statesville, N. C., will be rented privately on favorable terms. The House is

WELL FURNISHED,
and doing a good business. Possession can be obtained immediately.
This offers a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the business.
R. F. & A. K. SIMONTON.
Jan 6 '90 54f

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
BOONE'S BOOT AND SHOE Emporium

Charlotte, N. C.
WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for \$1.25
The very best Brogan at 1.50
Single soled 1.00

A GREAT SAVING
In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pairs of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State. GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots. Boone has cheap Brogan. Boone has good Brogan. Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips. Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips. Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips. Boone has Gents' fine double-soled waterproof Boots, cheap. Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves.
October 7, '89. 44-1f

NOTICE
To Physicians, Families, Farmers, and Mechanics.

W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
MAIN ST., SALISBURY, N. C.

DURING THIRTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE in the worthlessness of a large portion of the Medicine offered for sale, I have resolved to supply Physicians and Families with pure and reliable remedies.

I have been led, **FIRST,** To reject all preparations whose composition is not known—the whole tribe of nostrums.

SECOND, To cultivate business relations directly with Physicians, who have a far deeper interest in my undertaking than the mere dealers in boots, dry goods, groceries, &c.

THIRD, To spare no pains in acquiring a further knowledge of the Drug Trade in all its departments; to deal only with honest and competent merchants and chemical manufacturers; to buy of first hands, effecting thereby a saving in cost and less liability to adulteration.

FOURTH, To establish and gradually perfect a Laboratory of my own, so that of the character and quality of all its products, I may be perfectly assured.

To keep myself informed in respect to the progress made in Practical Pharmacy and Chemistry, and be able to introduce to public attention, and furnish, all new and important remedies, as soon as noticed.

SIXTH, The increase of business has rendered necessary a change to a larger and more varied stock, a closer personal attention, and a further reduction in price.

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